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All advertisements will be charged *ONE DOLLAR* a square of ten lines or less, small type, for each and every insertion.

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☞ All letters concerning the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART, Proprietor.

READING AS A MEANS OF CULTURE.

Among the numerous short articles in the American Monthly for April, is one entitled "Reading as a Means of Culture," which, if not remarkably profound, contains pleasant bits of gossip on the subject, from which we borrow a few paragraphs:

Reading should be avoided when it interferes with necessary repose, as it does when pursued at a late hour of the night. It then has a pernicious influence upon the health first, upon the spirits, then upon the mind itself. The knowledge gained in this way is for the most part but of little value, for it is gained at the expense of mental vigor, and sometimes even of life itself. The celebrated William Pinckney, the Maryland orator, fell a sacrafice to a late reading. To read when you ought to be in bed, especially to read when in bed, is to inflict a great evil on yourself without an equivalent. It is to injure your eyes, your brain, your nervous system, your intellect.

A person mentally indolent may be fond of reading. He may love to read in a recumbent posture till he falls asleep, every day or every night of his life. It might be too much to say that his room resembles the famous cave of the god of sleep. But he furnishes proof in his experience, that the leaves of a book are as sure an opiate as the leaves of a poppy, the symbol of that god. Indeed, we have known those who regularly take a book to bed with them every night, as a "shoe-horn to pull on sleep with." Indeed, we have seen a whole family, each with a book in hand, to which he seemed to be bowing in devotion, except one bright young girl, who archly sung:

"We are all noddin', nid, nid, noddin';
We are noddin' at our house and home."

In order to profit from reading, it is advantageous to converse with those who have read the same books or are interested in the same topics. Two persons of equal capacity shall read the same book, and receive from it very different impressions. By exchanging their views in the commerce of thought, each is a gainer. The difficulties which one meets with are solved by the other, and the truths upon which they agree are more firmly fixed in the minds of each. By thus bringing their minds in contact with each other, in conversation upon the work, their feelings are warmed into more vigerous exercise, and by the collission of their opinions the light of truth is struck out. Moreover, by conversing concerning the books that you read with those that are older, and have read more than yourselves, and have had better opportunities for observation, you will be better able to form a correct estimate of what you read. Their experience will help to guard you against the errors and evil tendencies of the work, or enable you to appreciate its excellencies.

And here I may with advantage quote the example of a distinguished scholar of our own country:

1. Before I commenced an author, I made myself thoroughly master of the whole scheme of his work, if a table of contents enapled me to do so.

2 I then studied the author in the following manner: After reading the first sentence, I meditated on it, developing the author's thoughts as well as I was able, and reducing the whole, as nearly as possible, to a single distinct concise expression. I then read the second sentence and did the same. I next compared the two sentences together, meditating on them, and gathering out of them their substance.

Thus I went through the paragraph, and reflected on the whole till I had reduced it to a single sentence, containing its essence. I then studied the next paragraph in like manner; and having compared the two, I had gathered out of them their substance. The same plan was followed in the comparison of sections with sections, and chapters with chapters, books with books, till the author was finished.

3 A third rule was to pass nothing without reflection, whether in poetry or fiction, history or travels, politics, philosophy, or religion.

Nor ought I omit the three rules of Profesor Whitaker, of Cambridge, give to Jno. Boyse, one of the eminent translators of the Bible, in the time of James the First: 1, Not to study at a window. 3, Not to go to bed, on any account, with cold feet.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM, WEBB.

FLAGSHIP GLASGOW, New Orleans April 24.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy:

Sir:—I have the honor to inform the department, that the rebel Ram Webb ran the blockade of the Red River this morning, and passed the city at a high rate of speed; but so unexpected was her appearance that she received only two shots through the hull in passing. As she approached the city she was flying the United States flag at half mast, and was mistaken for an army transport. The Hollyhock, Lieut. Commander Guerrad; the Florida, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Commander Budd; the Quaker City, Lieut. Commander Speyer, and the Osippee, Commander Leroy were dispatched in pursuit of the Ram, the Hollyhock far ahead. When about twenty-five miles below the city, the Ram encountered the Richmond, Capt. T. B. Greene, coming up. The Webb then headed in to the left bank of the river, ran ashore, and was set on fire by her commander, who proved to be Edward G. Reed, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

Her crew consisted of about forty-five men, and her cargo was cotton, rosin, and turpentine, so that she soon blew up, the crew escaping to the swamps, except three, two of whom were captured and are prisoners. The third was destroyed with the vessel. Her armament consisted of three guns. The whole party will probably be captured by troops who will forthwith be dispatched in pursuit of them. As the ram passed the city, she had a torpedo suspended from a spar from her bow. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. K. THACHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

The *Herald's* Hilton Head correspondent says, of the arrest of ex Governor Aiken:

Gov. Aiken claims to be an original Union man, an opposer of nullification in Calhoun's time and a friend of the Union and the Constitution ever since, but there are reports contradictory to this. Among others, he is accused of furnishing a portion of the means which has enabled the rebels to hold out four years, and of having held several advisory interviews with Jeff. Davis. These are only reports, but, of course the War Department must have had some cause of action against him.

G. B. Lamar, a prominent citizen of Savannah, has also been arrested. He is an avowed enemy of the United States. He was a nullifyer, and has been one of the most industrious and successful aiders and abetters of the rebel cause, in Georgia. He makes no secret, even now, of his bitter hostility to the Union.—Courteous, affable and sociable in all other respects, he hates Yankees most thoroughly, and boasts of it.—It is understood that the prisoner is charged with treason, and will be tried therefor.

It is said that the captures of Artillery by the Unte States forces, from December 1st to this time, amount to 1,655 guns, apart from those sunk or buried, and exclusive of those recently surrendered by Gen. Johnson.

The monumental column erected by the First Napoleon in the Palace Vendome from the captured cannon of his unvanquished Austrian campaigns is considered a grand affair; but in the presence of the column which these last four months' captures would make, Napoleon's monument would dwindle down to the pitiful proportions of a [illegible] the shadow of one of those gigantic Red Kissing cedars of California.

Headq'rs. Department of N. Carolina,
ARMY OF OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 54.

The following orders from Headquarters Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division:

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIV. OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., May 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

I. From and after the 20th inst., all persons found in arms against the authority of the United States, in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, will be treated as robbers and outlaws.

II. Any person in these States, who shall assist or advise the organization of guerrilla bands, or the continuation of hostilities against the authority of the United States, will be arrested, tried by a military commission, and punished with death, or otherwise less severely, according to the circumstances of the case.

III. All military officers of this Division, and especially the commanders of the posts and districts, will be charged with the preservation of good order within their respective commands. They will use their influence to reconcile all differences between freedmen and their former masters, and will assure the freedmen that they are free to select their own employees and make their own bargains. They must be made to understand that the Government will protect but cannot support them.—All classes must be shown the absolute necessity of planting and cultivating crops this spring and the coming summer, in order to avoid famine and starvation in the country.

IV. For minors not cared for by their parents, the apprentice system will be introduced as early as practicable. For children too young to labor, and who have been abandoned by their natural protectors, it is advised that Houses of Refuge be established, where they may be cared for and educated.

V. Interest, as well as humanity requires that the former masters of the colored race should unite in devising the best measures for ameliorating their condition, and introducing some practical system of hired labor. To this end all military authorities will lend their aid.

By order of Maj. General Halleck.
J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adj't General.

By order of Maj. General Schofield.
J. A. CAMPBELL,
dtf10 Assistant Adj't General.

Headq'rs. Department of N. Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N.C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 53.

The following orders from Headquarters Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIV. OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., May 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 5.

I. A Court of Conciliation, consisting of three Arbitrators will be established in the city of Richmond.

II. This Court will arbitrate such cases as may be brought before it in regard to the right of possession of property, both personal and real, and to the payment of rents and debts, where contracts were made upon the basis of confederate currency, which now has no legal existence. This Court will take no jurisdiction of questions of title to property, nor will its decision be any bar to legal remedies when the civil laws and civil courts are re-established.

III. The Court will issue the usual process for the attendance of parties and witnesses and the execution of its decisions; appoint its clerks and other officers; and adopt rules for its proceedings. The fees charged will be simply sufficient to pay its expenses. Any surplus will be given to the poor. All parties bringing suit in this Court, and all attorneys and agents appearing for them, will be required to take the amnesty oath. No fees will be charged the poor.

IV. In its decisions the Court will be governed by the principles of equity and justice. All alike, white and colored, will be allowed the benefit of its jurisdiction. All proceedings will be simple and brief, and directed solely to ascertaining and securing exact justice.

V. The Provost Marshal will refer to this Court all questions which come properly within the jurisdiction, and will adopt its decisions so far as concerns the disposition of property belonging to private parties, now in his hands.

VI. As soon as the civil courts are re-established the Court of Commission will cease its functions.

By order of Maj. General Halleck.
J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adj't General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield.
J. A. CAMPBELL,
dtf10 Assistant Adj't General.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF N. CAROLINA.
(ARMY OF OHIO)
RALEIGH, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used by his or her own family, or employees [illegible]. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost of the Government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield.
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adj't. General.

OFFICIAL.
C. A. CILLEY,
Assistant Adj't Gen. dtf8

Head Quarters Post.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 4.

All persons at this Post are strictly prohibited from selling any Whisky, Brandy, Ale, Beer, or any other intoxicating liquors to any enlisted man of this command.

Any person violating this order will be arrested and imprisoned, and his liquors confiscated or destroyed.

CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding Post.

M. E. GRISWOLD,
Lt & Post Ad'jt. dtf4

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following named Magistrates are invited to call at Hd. Qr's. 2nd Division, 23d A. C. in this place as soon as possibe, to confer with the Commanding General,

Joseph A. Hawkins,	Neely's Mill.
John K. Graham,	Mt Ulla.
Wm. B. Atwell,	Atwells.
Paul A. Sifferd,	Littakers.
Gauge W. Barnhardt,	Barkey's.
M. L. Holmes,	Gold Hill.
Isaac M. Sharer,	Morgan's
Henry Barringer,	Hatter Shop.
[illegible] Haynes,	
Thos. Barber,	

C. A. CILLEY,
A. A. G.

Salisbury, May 20, 1865.

LOST,

ON the 12th of April last, Six 8 per cent. Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina.

No. 440,	dated March 1,	1862,	$1,000
441,	" "	"	1,000
442,	" "	"	1,000
443,	" "	"	1,000
444,	" "	"	1,000
6082,	" Sept. 1,	1862,	1,000

Also one certificate of the Capital Stock of the Western N. C. Rail Road for 50 shares in my name. One certificate of the Capital Stock of the Western N. C. Rail Road for 70 or 75 shares in the name of A. H. Caldwell of whom I am administrator.

All persons are warned not to trade for the same, as application will be made for their reissue.

D. F. CALDWELL.

Salisbury, May 23. 1865—d6t9

Headquarters Department of N. Carolina,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO)
RALEIGH, N. C., May 9th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 41.

All agents of the late Rebel Confederate and State Governments, in North Carolina, are required to make, without delay, full reports of all public or government property in their possession, or for which they are responsible, and all persons who know of the existence of such property not properly cared for, or in condition to be wasted, or stolen, are requested to report the facts to these Headquarters without delay.

The Chiefs of the several Staff Departments will cause all such property to be collected and disposed of in accordance with existing orders.

Any person who shall conceal, destroy or appropriate to private uses, government cotton, tobacco, arms, or other public or government property, shall be arrested and imprisoned.

No permit for the transportation or shipment of any property will be granted without satisfactory evidence of lawful ownership by the person having possession. Lawful title cannot have been acquired from the late Rebel Government.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:
C. A CILLEY,
Assistant Adj't. General. [dtf3

BUTCHERING.

I WILL deliver in this market lamb and mutton meat, at the lowest market prices, for cash only. To begin on Wednesday morning, at Mr. Buis' shop.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 23, 1865.—dtf8

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

I want to purchase fat beeves, sheep, and calves. The highest market price will be paid in cash.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 25, 1865. tf10

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST,
SALISBURY, N. C., May 9, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 2.

EOR the purpose of maintaining good order in the town and preventing disease, it is ordered:

I. All places of business will be closed at 9 o'clock, p. m. Citizens and paroled rebel soldiers are prohibited from congregating on the streets; such persons will not be disturbed so long as they shall conduct themselves in an orderly and quiet manner.

II. The streets and alleys will be thoroughly policed immediately, and all citizens are also required to have their private grounds thoroughly policed.

All refuse of any description will be [illegible] to some [illegible] the Provost Marshal, and will hereafter not be allowed to accumulate. This paragraph will be strictly observed by all citizens, as the health of both citizens and soldiers depends on its rigid enforcement.

III. All citizens having arms, accoutrements, ammunition or stores of any kind belonging to the Rebel Government are required to report the same immediately to the Provost Marshal. Non-compliance with this order will subject the offender to punishment.

By command of
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding.

D. M. LEWIS,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

HD. QRT'S. DEPT. OF N. CAROLINA.
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Raleigh, N.C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 48.

The following orders from the War Department are republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
ADJUTANT GEN'S. OFFICE,
Wilmington May 8, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 215.

(Extract.)

9. Paroled officers and men of the late rebel armies, whose homes were, at the date of their joining these armies, in States that have never been in rebellion, and who are not excepted from the benefits of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, will, upon taking the oath prescribed therein, be permitted to return to their former homes in those States.

By Com'd. of Lieut. General GRANT;
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ast. Adjt. General.

By Com'd. of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD;
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Ast. Adjt. General.

OFFICIAL:
Assistant Adjt. General. [tf6

HEAD QURTERS POST.
Salisbury, N. C, May 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

All persons in the county of Rowan, and in the vicinity of Salisbury, N. C. having Arms, Accoutrements, and Munitions of War in their possession belonging to the Confederate Government, are hereby ordered to turn the same over to the Provost Marshal at this Post without delay.

By command of
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding Post.

M. E. GRISWOLD,
Lt. & Post Ad'gt.

HEADQ'RS. 2d DIV. 23d A. C.,
Salisbury, N. C., May 21, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 80.

"Extract."

III. Owing to the fact that the Civil Courts are suspended, and by virtue of the authority given in General Order, No. 35, C. S., of date of May 4th, 1865, Headq'rs. Department of 23 A. C., a military Commission is hereby convened for the trial of such criminals as may be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COMMISSION.

1. Col. Thos. B. Furleigh, 26th Ky. Vol. Inf.
2 Lt. Col. A. D. Owen, 80th Ind. " "
3. " " T. J. Millholland, 107th Ill. " "
4. " " J. E. Hudson, 181st Ohio " "
5. Captain L. S. Beck, 26th Ky. " "
6. Maj. Ben. F. LeFever, 50th O. V, Judge Advocate.

Monday, May 22d, 1865, at 9 o'clock, A. M., within the limits of this Division, and will sit without regard to hours.

By command of Brig. Gen. Cooper.
C. A. CILLEY,
dtf8 Assistant Adj't Gen.

HEADQ'RS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., April 28th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 32.

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former masters of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

JOB PRINTING
Of all kinds neatly done at this Office.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 25, 1865.

W. W. DURAND, J. J. STEWART, } EDITORS.

A WRONG SPIRIT.

We have been pained to witness a disposition on the part of a few of our young friends, both ladies and gentlemen, to bear themselves in rather a haughty and unpleasant manner towards the officers and soldiers of the Union army now garrisoning the city. This is a wrong spirit, and we know that there are very few who indulge it. We do not now propose to censure any individual for public or private action, and especially when that action is *not* to be attributed to prudence and good taste, but to the want of them.

Whatever our antypathies, towards the officers and soldiers of the Union army, formerly, may have been, we are constrained, by the very nature of things, to look upon them in an entire different light. They are now our friends and fellow countrymen.—We accept them as such. Some may do this reluctantly, but it is nevertheless true. Our nationality was the same before the war; but we rebelled against the government of our fathers, and we have been reclaimed. Had we had a separate and distinct nationality before the war, there might be some reason why we should refuse to accept with our whole heart the hand of fellowship from our conquerers; although it is the duty of conquered subjects to yield with obedience and respect to the requirements of their conquerers—but since we are the same people reclaimed to allegiance to our common government, there should be a general acquiescence and submission to the laws and that same spirit and feelings which characterised us in our relations as one people, before we wondered astray. When we hear a young lady assert that she is a rebel still, we are forced to think that it is for the want of reflection, to say nothing of bad taste. She may carry her feelings and remarks so as to give cause of offence, and yet, do so in the most innocent and unthoughtful manner, still she is not the less excusable, and she will think so should she go so far as to bring down, to say the least, the displeasnre of the military, upon herself and friends.

Young men and Confederate soldiers should be still more prudent. Since their cause has failed, their duty is now plain. There should be no jouring or taunting. Anything is fair in war, then they have been overcome in honorable warfare; they have been so perfectly scattered and defeated as to be utterly powerless for further resistance, even if there were any so foolhardy as to entertain an idea so extremely absurd and criminal. Then let us have peace and kind feelings betwee: all citizens and soldiers throughout the length and breadth of this great Nation. Let not a few foolhardy and indiscreet persons provoke the rigor of military law upon the whole community.

HON. N. BOYDEN.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of this distinguished gentleman, to learn that he has so far recovered from his protracted spell of sickness, as to be again able to be upon our streets. Mr. Boyden is one of the ablest men in the State, and his firm and consistent course, during the late trying scenes through which we have so lately passed, has gained him many warm friends of all parties. He is emphatically a good, consciencious man, and there is non more justly entitled to the confidence of the people. Of the highest order of talents, he is eminently worthy of an elevated position in the councils of the Nation, and we hope his merits will be favorably considered.

A PRETTY WOMAN IN TROUBLE.—Mrs. Perrine, widow of an officer of Gen. Lee's staff and the daughter of Judge Lee of Baltimore, Md., is on trial before a military commission in Washington, for assisting Major Harry Gilmore and his men during their raid on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad last August. She is said to be very handsome, and her beauty is rendered quite spirited by the defiance with which she faces the stars and eagles of the Court, and the quiet way in which she nods when witnesses testify to her sympathy for the rebels. Whether such a bearing tends to convince the Court of her innocence is another question.

Gen. Dix is said to be strangely interested inher behalf and will appear as a witness for the defence.

Prices.—The Raleigh *Progress* of a late date, has a very sensible and opportune article on the subject of the regulation of prices, which we think will be very applicable to this point. Our people are disposed to charge too high for what they have to sell, and would do well to read and heed the views of the *Progress.*

Our people have been so long accustomed to worthless money and high sounding prices, that it is difficult, now they have good money for them to reduce their prices correspondingly. Fifty dollars for a bushel of corn meal sounded large; but meal was really cheaper then at fifty dollars than it now is at two. Bacon and lard, too, were cheaper then at ten dollars a pound, than they now are at forty cents. And so of nearly everything else. But there seems to be an infatuation about big figures that our people cannot really get over. They do not know how to appreciate good money. Laborers, especially, seem to have but little idea of the difference between the Confederate and Federal money. They would work for from three to five dollars per day in Confederate money, and now they demand from one to one and a half dollars per day, which is at least ten times as much as Confederate money was then worth. But these things will all regulate themselves after a while, though we believe there are some persons who would try to depreciate gold itself if it was the only circulating medium.

It is sometimes said figures can't lie. Our notion is they are the biggest liars in the country, especially those made by the Davis dynasty.—Every figure they made lied, except those they sent to Europe in favor of themselves.

We do not expect prices to come down now to the old stanard, but the value of money should have some controlling influence over them. A price and a half, or at most, two prices, compared with old rates, ought, we think, to satisfy the most exacting. But, as we said a little time will regulate these things. Our people must become accustomed to good money, and then they will lose their pres penchant for big figures.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER RELATIVE TO VIRGINIA.

We have already published a synopsis of the following order, but now give the document in full:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON CITY, May, 9 '65.

Executive Order to Re-establish the Authority of the United States, and execute the Laws within the Geographical limits known as the State of Virginia.

ORDERED:

First, That all acts of the proceedings of the political, military and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion, within the State of Virginia, against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend or attempt to exercise any political, military or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through or under Jefferson Davis, late of the City of Richmond, and his confederates, or under John Letcher or William Smith and their confederates, or under any pretended political, military or civil commission, or authority issued by them or either of them since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration wherof belongs to the Department of State, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, withot delay, to nominate for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorzed by law, and shall put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable persons shall not be found, residents of the districts, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General shall proceed to establish post offices and post routs, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable persons are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the district Judge of said district proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Cogress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters, civil and criminal, within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth That the Secretary of War assign such Assistant Provost Marshal General, and such Provost Marshals in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

Seventh. The Secretary of the Navy will take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval officers having application to the said State.

Eighth. The Secretary of the Interior will also put in force the laws relating to the Department of the Interior.

Ninth. That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of State government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the authority of the laws of the United State, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Peirpoint, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and [SEAL.] caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER.
Acting Secretary of State.

WHEN SHALL WE HAVE CIVIL AUTHORITY RESTORED?

This is the question that comes up to us from every quarter of the State. The people are most anxious to return to the old condition of things, and submit themselves and all they have to the civil laws of the country; and we trust it will not be long before all they want is granted them. But as it has taken us four to pull down, we cannot expect to build up in a day. We must have military rule until the machinery of a complete State Government is created and in smooth running order. This require time—certainly some months.

Until some steps shall be taken at Washington in reference to us, we can do nothing whatever. We can have no election until there is some power created competent to issue a proclamation ordering one; and even then there must be an enrolment of the people, by which process alone we can determine who shall be allowed as loyal citizens to exercise the right of suffrage. What the policy of the government is to be, what course it intends to pursue towards us, we are as yet entirely ignorant. Whether we are to have a military Governor to issue proclamations and order elections, or whether this is to be left to Gen. Schofield, we know not. It may be that no Governor will be appointed, and that the President will issue a proclamation ordering an election for delegates to the State Convention, leaving it to Gen. Schofield to arrange the details and call upon the people to select from among themselves the necessary State officers.

Possibly the President has no fixed or clearly defined policy as to how he will proceed with us, and hence he desired to confer with Mr. Holden, and other prominent Union men from this State as to what is best to be done for us. Mr. Holden and those who accompanied him left Newbern on Tuesday last, and should have arrived in Washington at fatherest by Thursday, and so we suppose they will return by the last of this week, when we trust we shall have some light thrown on our future. A State Convention will no doubt be the first thing in order, and we advise our Union friends throughout the State to hold county and district meetings, and cast about for proper men to represent them.—The people are now free to assemble and take counsel one of another, and we trust they will speak out freely and boldly, and express their preferences for such men as they want to serve them in the Convention, State Legislature, Congress, and for Governor. We hope never to see the people of North Carolina gagged and cheated again by packed Conventions and the intriguing of politicians, as in times past. This is a government of the people; all power is derived from the people, and office-holders are the servants of and amenable to the people; and it is not only the privilege but the duty of the masses to select men to serve them that will think only of the greatest good to the greatest number. The demagogues and tricksters are already at work, and the secession leaders under the guise of Unionism, will move heaven and earth to cheat the honest masses and foist their men on them; but we have no fears whatever of their being successful; for the past conduct of these leade s has been so conspicuous, notorious, and so odious that the most ignorant and uninformed are not longer to be deceived by them.—Failing to have the defunct rebel government restored they will most probably coalesce, the secessionists and the Vance war men, and bring out some obscure man for Governor as the best Union man to be found, and the only one around whom the Union people of the State can rally and harmonize. This is the game, but they will be sure to bring forward a man, if they have a candidate, whom they expect to be able to use for their selfish purposes.—All intelligent men who have watched the course of events here for the last three years know who these intriguers are and what they are; and no good Union man or loyal citizen will be deceived by them, but without great watchfulness they will impose their bogus wares upon the unsuspecting in the back country.—We intend to cry aloud, however, and spare not; and if one of them shall creep into the smallest and most insignificant office in the State it shall not be our fault.

But it is important that the voice of the people of the State be heard, and hence we appeal to them again, to hold county and district meetings and name the men they want to fill the important offices in their gift, and then when an order for an election shall be issued there will be no difficulty in the Union men of the State centering upon those gentlemen whom the great masses of the people most desire.

Of one thing we can assure our loyal friends throughout the State: the military will leave us as soon as we shall show to the world that we are able to take care of ourselves. The Union officers and soldiers are anxious to go home, and will go as soon as we organize a State Government. They are staying here not to oppress or annoy, but to protect and defend us.—They will remain as long as their presnce may be necessary for the protection of persons and property and the peace of society, but no longer. And while they remain the manner and bearing of citizens towards them should be kind, generous and fraternal. Treat them as friends, not as enemies, for we have yet to meet the first man in the whole National army but expresses the most affectionate and kindly sentiments for the people of this State, and in fact of the whole South. There can be no national peace, no national prosperity until the fires of a national patriotism shall burn anew from one extremity of our extended county to the other, and the old affectionate, fraternal feeling of former times shall return. Let us as a State do all we can to foster and increase this feeling, and depend upon it the good fruits of our labors will soon appear.

We bid our friends in the interior be of good cheer, and within a few months they may rely upon it they will have all the blessings of peace and all the safeguards of civil government.

The above article is from the Raleigh *Progress*, and is undoubtedly as near the point as can be arrived at now. We commend its earnest reading warmly to the people of this community.

LOCAL.

Officers Governing the City.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Post Commandant.
Capt. D. M. Lewis, Provost Marshal.
Capt. H. M. Spain, Paroling Officer.
Lt. E. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. W. Durand, Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Brittingham, Post Commissary.
Lt. W. L. Chambers, Post Quartermaster

N. C. RAILROAD.—The mail train on the N. C. Railroad will hereafter leave Raleigh, going West, at 12 o'clock at night, and arrive at Charlotte at 5 P. M. Returning, it will leave Charlotte at 6 P. M. and arrive at Raleigh at 11 A. M. There will be but one train a day.

The train bound West passes this place at 2 P. M., and the train going East, at 11 o'clock P. M.

Wonder how a gentleman would feel to go into the counting room of a printing office and ask for a paper, and one being handed him, coolly turn his back to the counter or leisurely seat himself in a chair, and peruse it from one end to the other, and then lay it back on the counter, wrinkled and wadded up, and walk off? We never knew a *gentleman* try it.—*Raleigh Progress.*

We have "*gentlemen*" of that sort here.—*Union Banner.*

EX-GOVERNOR AIKEN.—In an article we publish to day from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, Ex Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, is classed among prominent Unionists of the South, and is designated as "one of the noblest Romans of them all." The recent arrest of this gentleman, at Charleston, would seem to indicate some doubt of his loyalty on the part of the Federal authorities. It is but just to state, however, that we are ignorant as yet of the causes which led to his arrest. If the *Advertiser* is not mistaken as to his antecedents we may well anticipate his speedy release.—*Raleigh Standard.*

DEATH OF JOHN BELL.

A report has reached here of the death of John Bell, in Alabama, about a fortnight ago. The intelligence comes through channels of the highest respectability. It was communicated at Murfreesboro' to a gentleman by a lady whose family are in frequent communication with the South. Mr. Bell, if the report be true, died, no doubt, of mortification and shame, self-despised, and both hating and fearing the world. Three of the four candidates for the Presidency in 1860, are now dead. Douglass, defeated, died faithful, true, national, and honored as a statesman. Lincoln, successful, was cut off, full of honor, in the very midst of his fame—a sun eclipsed in its meridian splendor. Bell, if the report be correct, has died without the love or esteem of any living being except that of his immediate family—a miserable outcast—an old man, who, having enjoyed the honors of the Republic for near fifty years, turned traitor when past the age of three score and ten. And now let Breckenridge, the fourth and only surviving candidate of 1860 make haste to hang himself and pay the devil an honest debt.—*Nashville Daily Times.*

Thackeray on Death.—The ghostly struggle over, who would pity any one that departed It is the survivors one commiserates in the case such a good, pious, tender hearted man as he seemed, whom God Almighty has just called back to himself. He appeared to me to have all the sweet domestic virtues which makes the pang of parting only the more cruel to those who are left behind, but that loss, what a gain to him! A just man summoned by God, for what purpose can he go but to meet the Divine love and goodness? I never think about deploring such; and as you and I send for our children, meaning them only love and kindness, how much more *Pater Noster.*—*Priv. Letter.*

Hon. Andrew Johnson, the new President of the United States, voted for the Crittenden Compromise in 1861, as a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty between the North and South.

BANKRUPT REBELS.—All the leadnig rebel generals are bankrupt. Union officers are lending them money to get home.—Kirby Smith, who thought more of cotton than the confederacy, is almost the only one of them who has any means.